

People's Charter



of the United Socialist
Republic of Britain

contents

preamble.....3

the organisation of the new society.....3

the organisation of the people's state.....3

state authority of the United Socialist Republic of Britain.....4

the highest organs of state authority of the union republics.....5

the organs of government of the United Socialist Republic of Britain.....5

the organs of government of the union republics.....6

the highest organs of state authority of the autonomous socialist republic.....6

the local organs of state authority.....6

the courts and the procurator’s office.....7

fundamental rights and duties of citizens.....8

the electoral system.....9

emblem, flag, capital, anthem and motto.....9

procedure for amending the constitution.....10

preamble

The British Revolution under the leadership of the working class have overthrown the old systems of government and economy to establish a new society to put an end once and to all forms of exploitations and the antagonisms of the class system, for this we put forward the People's Charter of the United Socialist Republic of Britain.

the organisation of the new society

Article 1. The United Socialist Republic of Britain is a socialist democratic republic of the working people.

Article 2. All citizens are equal in all social, economic and political fields.

Article 3. All citizens from the age of 17 are required to vote in general and local elections.

Article 4. The system of economy of the USRB shall be based on the Socialist principle of common ownership of the means of production.

Article 5. Property in Britain exists either in the form of state property (the possession of the whole people), or in the form of cooperatives.

Article 6. All natural resources are the responsibility of the state.

Article 7. Alongside the socialist system of economy, the law permits the small private economy of individual and handicraftsman based on their personal labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

Article 8. Education at all levels shall be offered free to all students by the state.

Article 9. In the USRB work is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." The principle applied in the USRB is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Article 10. All people within the USRB have a right to health care.

the organisation of the people's state

Article 11. The United Socialist Republic of Britain is a union of Four Socialist Republics and one Autonomous Republic namely:

- The Socialist Republic of England
- The Socialist Republic of Wales
- The Socialist Republic of Scotland
- The Socialist Republic of the Channel Islands
- The Isle of Man Autonomous Socialist Republic

Article 12. All Republics of the Union have representation with the central people's government on matters of:

1. Representation of the Union in international relations, conclusion and ratification of treaties with other states.
2. Questions of war and peace.
3. Confirmation of alterations of boundaries between Republics.
4. Establishment of the basic principles in the spheres of education and public health.
5. Organization of a uniform system of national economic statistics.
6. Laws on citizenship of the Union; laws on the rights of foreigners.
7. Issuing of all-Union acts of amnesty.
8. Administration of transport and, communications.
9. Establishment of the national economic plans of the USRB
10. Administration of the banks, industrial and agricultural establishments and enterprises and trading enterprises of National importance.

11. Organization of the defence of the USRB and direction of all the armed forces of the USRB.

Article 13. No Republic has the right to secede from the union.

Article 14. The territory of a Republic may not be altered without its consent.

Article 15. The laws of the USRB have the same force within the territory of every Republic.

state authority of the United Socialist Republic of Britain

Article 16. The highest organ of state authority of the USRB is the People's Parliament of Britain.

Article 17. The People's Parliament of Britain consists of two chambers, the Assembly of the People and the Council of Ministers.

Article 18. The People's Parliament is elected by the citizens of the USRB according to electoral areas on the basis of one Member of Parliament for each constituency.

Article 19. The Assembly of the People elects a chairperson of the assembly with a term limit of one term (five years).

Article 20. The Council of Ministers elects a chairperson of the council with a term limit of one term (five years).

Article 21. Members of Parliament are elected for a term of five years with a term limit of three terms.

Article 22. In order to be elected to Parliament a member must achieve 50 percent or more of the vote, if no candidate achieves 50 percent of the vote new candidates must be brought in.

Article 23. All Members of Parliament must meet once a week to discuss and vote on legislation.

Article 24. Only the Assembly of the People can initiate and vote on legislation, it is the job of the Council of Ministers to put said legislation into practice.

Article 25. All legislation passed by the Assembly shall be put to a public vote before being enacted by the Council of Ministers.

Article 26. Laws passed by the Assembly and public vote shall be published in the languages of the Socialist Republics and shall be available on demand for members of the Public to view.

Article 27. Sessions of the Assembly and the Council of Ministers shall take place every Wednesday after the 10th of January to the 20th of June and then after the 10th September to the 15th of December.

Article 28. The Duties of the Chairpersons of the Council of Ministers are:

1. Convenes the sessions of the Council of Ministers
2. Interprets laws of the USRB in operation, issues decrees.
3. Annuls decisions and orders of the People's Parliament of the USRB and of the Assembly of the Union Republics in case they do not conform to law
4. Appoints and recalls representatives of the USRB to foreign states
5. Ratifies international treaties.
6. Receives the credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states.

Article 29. The Duties of the Chairpersons of the Assembly of the People are:

1. Convenes the sessions of the Assembly of the People.
2. Exercises the right of pardon.
3. Awards decorations and confers titles of honour of the USRB
4. Ratifies legislation on Internal Affairs.

Article 30. The People's Parliament when it deems necessary, appoints commissions of inquiry and investigation on any matter. It is the duty of all institutions and public servants to comply with the demands of these commissions and to submit to them the necessary materials and documents.

the highest organs of state authority of the union republics

Article 31. The highest organ of state authority of a Union Republic is the People's Assembly of the Union Republic.

Article 32. The People's Assembly is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of five years.

Article 33. The People's Assembly of a Union Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Republic.

Article 34. The People's Assembly of a Union Republic elects a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson to conduct its sittings.

the organs of government of the United Socialist Republic of Britain

Article 35. The highest executive and administrative organ of state authority of the United Socialist Republic of Britain is the Council of Ministers.

Article 36. The Council of Ministers is responsible and accountable to the Assembly of the People.

Article 37. The Council of Ministers issues decisions and orders passed by the Assembly of the People and supervise their execution.

Article 38. Legislation put into law by the Council of Ministers of the USRB are binding throughout the territory of the USRB.

Article 39. The Council of Ministers of the USRB:

1. Coordinates and directs the work of the All-Union and Union-Republic Assemblies of the USRB and of other institutions, economic and cultural, under its administration.
2. Adopts measures for the maintenance of public order, for the protection of the interests of the state, and for the safeguarding of the rights of citizens.
3. Exercises general guidance in respect of relations with foreign states.
4. Sets up, whenever necessary, special committees and Central Administrations under the Council of Ministers of the USRB for matters concerning economic, cultural and defence organization and development.
5. Put into put into practise the Legislation passed by the Assembly of the People.

Article 40. The Council of Ministers is elected by public vote with candidates selected by the Assembly of the People and consists of:

- Chairperson of the Council of Ministers
- Minister of Economic Development
- Minister of International Relations
- Minister of Health
- Minister of Education
- Minister of Defence of the Revolution
- Minister of State Security
- Minister of People's Central Bank
- Chairperson of the Agriculture workers committee
- Chairperson of the Heavy industry workers committee
- Chairperson of the Light and local industry workers committee
- Chairperson of the Committee for Sustainable Energy
- Chairperson of the Federation of Trade Unions

Article 41. The All-Union Council of Ministers direct the branches of state administration entrusted to them throughout the territory of the USRB either directly or through bodies appointed by them.

Article 42. The following are matters of the All union Council of Ministers: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Railways, Post and Telegraph and Telephones, Maritime Transport, River Transport, Coal Industry, Oil Industry, Power Stations, Electrical Industry, Iron and Steel Industry, Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Chemical

Industry, Aviation Industry, Shipbuilding Industry, Munitions, Armaments, Heavy Machine-building, Medium Machine-building, General Machine-building, Navy, Agricultural Procurement, Construction, Paper and Cellulose Industry.

Article 43. The following are matters of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic: Food Industry, Fish Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, Light Industry, Textile Industry, Timber Industry, Agriculture State Grain and Livestock Farms, Finance, Trade, Internal Affairs, State Security, Justice, Public Health, Building Materials Industry.

the organs of government of the union republics

Article 44. The highest executive and administrative organ of state authority of a Union Republic is the Council of Ministers.

Article 45. The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is responsible and accountable to the Assembly of a Union Republic.

Article 46. The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic issues decisions and orders passed by the People's Assembly and supervise their execution.

Article 47. The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is elected by public vote with candidates selected by the Assembly of the People and consists of a chairperson and Ministers for: The Food Industry, Fish Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, Light Industry, Textile Industry, Timber Industry, Building Materials Industry, Agriculture, State Grain and Livestock Farms, Finance, Trade, Internal Affairs, State Security, Justice, Public Health, State Control, Education, Local Industry, Municipal Economy, Social Maintenance, Automobile Transport, The Chief of the Arts Administration, The Representatives of the All-Union Council of Ministers.

Article 48. The Union-Republic Council of Ministers direct the branches of state administration entrusted to them, and are subordinate both to the Union Republic's People's Assembly and the All Union Council of Ministers.

the highest organs of state authority of the autonomous socialist republic

Article 49. The highest organ of state authority of an Autonomous Socialist Republic is the People's Assembly of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 50. The People's Assembly is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of five years.

Article 51. The People's Assembly is the sole legislative organ of the Autonomous Socialist Republic.

Article 52. The Chairperson of the People's Assembly of the Autonomous Socialist Republic along with the People's Assembly and Council of Ministers is elected by public vote for five years.

the local organs of state authority

Article 53. The organs of state authority in territories, regions, autonomous regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities are, the Regional Peoples' Councils.

Article 54. Regional Peoples' Councils consists of:

- Regional Peoples' Council
- County Peoples' Council
- District People's Council
- Peoples' Parish Councils

Article 55. Member of Regional Peoples' Councils are elected by the working People of the respective territories, regions, autonomous regions, areas, districts, cities or rural localities for a term of two years.

Article 56. Regional Peoples' Councils adopt decisions and issue orders within the limits of the powers vested

in them by the laws of the USRB and of the Union Republic.

Article 57. The executive and administrative organs of the Regional Peoples' Councils of territories, regions, autonomous' regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities are the Executive Committees elected by them, consisting of a Chairperson, a Secretary and members.

Article 58. The executive organs of the Regional Peoples' Councils are directly accountable both to the Local people who elected them and to the executive organ of the superior People's Assembly of the Union Republic.

the courts and the procurator's office

Article 59. In the USRB justice is administered by the People's Court of Justice of the USRB the People's Court of the Union Republics, the Territorial and the Regional courts, the courts of the Autonomous Regions, the Area courts, the special courts of the USRB established by decision of the People's Court of Justice of the USRB.

Article 60. In all courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law.

Article 61. The People's Court of Justice of the USRB is the highest judicial organ. the People's Court of Justice of the USRB is charged with the supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs of USRB and of the Union Republics.

Article 62. The People's Court of Justice and the special courts of the USRB are elected by the Assembly of the People for a term of five years.

Article 63. The People's Court of Justice of the Union Republics are elected by the People's Assembly of the Union Republics for a term of five years.

Article 64. The People's Court of Justice of the Autonomous Republics are elected by the People's Assembly of the Autonomous Republics for a term of five years.

Article 65. The Regional courts, and the Area courts are elected by the Regional Peoples' Councils for a term of five years.

Article 66. People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the district on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot for a term of three years.

Article 67. Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the Union Republic, or Autonomous Republic, persons not knowing this language being guaranteed every opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the material of the case through an interpreter and likewise the right to use their own language in court.

Article 68. In all courts of the USRB cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to be defended by Counsel.

Article 69. Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 70. Supreme supervisory power over the strict execution of the laws by all Ministers and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by public servants and citizens of the USRB is vested in the Procurator of the USRB.

Article 71. The Procurator of the USRB is appointed by the Assembly of the People of the USRB for a term of five years.

Article 72. Procurators of Union Republics, Territories and Regions, as well as Procurators of Autonomous Republics, are appointed by the Procurator of the USRB for a term of five years.

Article 73. Area, district and city procurators are appointed for a term of five years by the Procurators of the Union Republics, subject to the approval of the Procurator of the USRB.

Article 74. The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of any local organs whatsoever, being subordinate solely to the Procurator of the USRB.

fundamental rights and duties of citizens

Article 75. Citizens of the USRB have the right to work, that is, are guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality. The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of the new society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment.

Article 76. Citizens of the USRB have the right to rest and leisure. The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the reduction of the working day to seven hours for the overwhelming majority of the workers, the institution of annual vacations with full pay for workers and employees and the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

Article 77. Citizens of the USRB have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work. This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of workers and employees at state expense, free medical service for the working people and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

Article 78. Citizens of the USRB have the right to education. This right is ensured by universal, compulsory elementary education; by education, including higher education, being free of charge; by the system of state stipends for the overwhelming majority of students in the universities and colleges; by instruction in schools being conducted in the native Language, and by the organization in places of work free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people.

Article 79. Men and Women in the USRB have equal rights in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life. The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured to women and men by granting them an equal right to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of parent and child, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and nursery schools.

Article 80. Equality of rights of citizens of the USRB, irrespective of their nationality, sexual orientation, gender or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial, sexuality orientated, gender or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law.

Article 81. Any consenting citizens of the USRB from the age of seventeen are free to marry regardless gender and or sexual orientation.

Article 82. All citizens of the USRB have freedom of Religion or non-Religion as long as they do not inflict on the liberty of others.

Article 83. In the interests of the working people, and in order to strengthen the socialist system, the citizens of the USRB are guaranteed by law:

1. freedom of speech
2. freedom of the press
3. freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings
4. freedom of street processions and demonstrations

These civil rights are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communications facilities and other material requisites for the exercise of these rights.

Article 84. In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to develop the organizational initiative and political activity of the masses of the people, citizens of the USRB are ensured the right to unite in public organizations - trade unions, cooperative associations, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies; and the most active and politically most conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the United Front which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state.

Article 85. Citizens of the USRB are guaranteed inviolability of the person. No person may be placed under arrest except by decision of a court or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 86. The inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence are protected by law.

Article 87. The USRB affords the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, or for their scientific activities, or for their struggle for national liberation.

Article 88. It is the duty of every citizen of USRB to abide by the Constitution of the United Socialist Republic of Britain, to observe the laws, to maintain labour discipline, honestly to perform public duties, and to respect the rules of the socialist society.

Article 89. It is the duty of every citizen of the USRB to safeguard and strengthen public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperous and cultured life of all the working people. Persons committing offences against public, socialist property are enemies of the people.

the electoral system

Article 90. All members of the People's Parliament of Britain, the People's Assembly of the Union Republics, the People's Councils of the Regions and Counties, the People's Assembly of the Autonomous Republics, area, district, city and rural areas are chosen by the electors on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 91. Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the USRB who have reached the age of seventeen, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, have the duty to vote in the election of deputies and to be elected, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Article 92. Elections of deputies are equal: each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections on an equal footing.

Article 93. Women and Men have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms.

Article 94. Citizens serving in the People's Army have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 95. Elections of deputies are direct: all People's Councils, from rural and city Soviets of People's Councils to the People's Parliament of Britain inclusive are elected by the citizens by direct vote.

Article 96. Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

Article 97. Candidates for election are nominated according to electoral areas. The right to nominate candidates is secured to public organizations and societies of the working people: United Front organizations, trade unions, cooperatives, youth organizations and cultural societies.

Article 98. It is the duty of every deputy to report to his electors on his work and on the work of the People's Councils, and he is liable to be recalled at any time in the manner established by law upon decision of a majority of the electors.

emblem, flag, capital, anthem and motto

Article 99. The emblem of the United Socialist Republic of Britain shall consist of a hammer and sickle against a globe crowned with a red star with a golden border surrounded by ears of grain, woven round the bottom of the ears of grain are the national tricolours of red white and green.

Article 100. The flag of the United Socialist Republic of Britain shall consist of horizontal tricolours of red, white and green with the state emblem in the centre with proportions of 2:3.

Article 101. The capital of the United Socialist Republic of Britain is the City of London.

Article 102. The Anthem of the United Socialist Republic of Britain shall be The Internationale.

Article 103. The motto of the United Socialist Republic of Britain shall be *United Forever In Friendship And Labour*.

procedure for amending the constitution

Article 104. The People's Charter of the USRB may be amended only by decision of the the People's Parliament of Britain adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast in each of its Chambers.

Article 105. The socialist system is permanent and irrevocable.



This document was written by Robert Streader with markup by Pierre Marshall. It is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 UK: England & Wales License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/uk/>